

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of decoding a signal vector, the method comprising the steps of:
 - receiving a signal vector y_k ;
 - multiplying the received signal vector y_k by a conjugate transpose of a channel matrix \mathbf{H}^* and generating a column vector z_k therefrom;
 - reordering entries associated with the column vector z_k and generating an estimated channel matrix $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ therefrom;
 - decomposing the estimated channel matrix $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ via Cholesky decomposition and generating a triangular matrix \mathbf{L} therefrom;
 - solving triangular matrix \mathbf{L} backwards and estimating a signal vector \tilde{s}_k therefrom, wherein \tilde{s}_k is the true sorted symbol vector; and
 - sorting signal vector \tilde{s}_k and generating an estimate of the transmitted symbol vector \hat{s}_k therefrom.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the received signal vector y_k is represented by the relationship $y_k = \mathbf{H}s_k + v$ and the column vector z_k is represented by the relationship $z_k = \mathbf{H}^*\mathbf{H}s_k + \mathbf{H}^*v$, wherein \mathbf{H} is a matrix of complex numbers, s_k is a multidimensional symbol vector transmitted at time k , v is a multidimensional vector of additive noise+interference, and $\mathbf{H}s_k$ is the matrix product of \mathbf{H} and s .
3. The method according to claim 2 wherein the multidimensional vector of additive noise+interference v , is represented by the relationship $\mathbf{L}^{-1}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^*v - \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_M \tilde{s}_k)$, and further wherein v has a zero mean value with a covariance matrix defined as $\sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_M$, under the assumption that associated communication system transmitters transmit each point in the associated communication system constellation with equal probability.